

Italian cruise missiles operational

BRUSSELS (R) — Italy's first batch of 16 U.S. cruise medium-range nuclear missiles are now operational at their base in Comiso, Sicily, senior NATO sources said Monday. The missiles were shipped to Italy last year and were due to be deployed by Dec. 31, at the same time as 16 cruise missiles at Greenham Common, England, and nine Pershing-2 missiles at Mutlangen, West Germany. But delays in construction at the Comiso site meant the missiles had to be kept in storage at another U.S. base in Sicily until this month, the sources said. They said the Italian deployment, part of a NATO plan to site up to 572 medium-range missiles in five European countries to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles, would be formally notified to a routine alliance consultative group session here Tuesday.

Jordan Times

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Freij: Time running out for peace

WASHINGTON (R) — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij told Secretary of State George Shultz Monday that time is running out for a peace settlement in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. But he said that because of forthcoming elections in Israel, 1984 would be "a year of just testing" in the peace process. He said Mr. Shultz gave no specific assurances the United States would undertake any new peace moves. Mayor Freij spoke to reporters after an hour-long meeting with Mr. Shultz that was also attended by Gaza Mayor Rashad Shawa. "The year of 1984 will be a year of just testing, but there is consensus among West Bank and Gaza Arabs that time is running out," he said. He said many Arabs in the occupied territories were prepared to accept United Nations Resolution 242, under which Israel was to exchange territory for peace and recognition, and President Reagan's peace plan calling for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan.

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King congratulates Malaysian leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of congratulations to King Al Mutawwa Kel' Allah Sultan Alexander Al Haj of Malaysia on the anniversary of his assuming power. In his cable, the King wished the Malaysian leader and people further progress and prosperity.

Israel to deport Abdul Aziz Shahin

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have decided to deport Abdul Aziz Shahin, a Palestinian currently staying in a village along the borders with Egypt, Radio Israel said Monday. Mr. Shahin has served a 15-year prison term on the charge of resisting the Israeli occupation. Upon his release, Mr. Shahin was put under house arrest.

Israel indicts four for attack on Arabs

TEL AVIV (AP) — Four American citizens were indicted in the Jerusalem district court Monday in attacks on Palestinians in Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank, including an attack on an Arab bus in which six Palestinians were wounded. The accused are all members of the extremist nationalist Kach movement headed by Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the New York-based Jewish Defence League, said a Kach spokeswoman.

Shamir, Peres to decide election date

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and opposition Labour Party leader Shimon Peres have agreed to meet Tuesday to discuss setting a date for new national elections, Israel Radio said Monday. Elections could be held as early as May, but newspaper reports said that Israelis will most likely go to the polls in September.

Begin says he will not quit parliament, page 2

Palestinian meeting in Cairo postponed

CAIRO (R) — A conference organized here to express solidarity with the Palestinian people, which was due to open on Friday, has been postponed following a request by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said. The conference, organized by the Egyptian Committee of the Cairo-based Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation, will be held at a date to be fixed later, it said.

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Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip begin visit

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Amman Monday and began a five-day state visit to Jordan, the first-ever by a British monarch to the Kingdom.

The Queen's Tri-Star jet landed at Marka Airport at 12:00 midday sharp. As Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip walked out of the plane, they were greeted by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. Prince Hamzah and Princess Haya then presented the British royal couple with flowers.

Accompanied by King Hussein and Queen Noor, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip greeted by the members of the royal family, including His Highness Prince Mohammad, Princess Taghreed, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Highness Princess Sarvath, Her Highness Princess Basma and her husband, Their Highness Princess Alia, Prince Abdullah and Prince Faisal.

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip were then greeted by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, and British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick and their wives.

King Hussein and Queen Noor then greeted the official delegation accompanying Queen Elizabeth. The delegation is headed by Minister of State at the Foreign Affairs, responsible for Middle East Affairs Richard Luce and includes his wife and the queen's ladies-in-waiting.

The British royal couple were accorded a 21-gun salute immediately on their arrival and a brass band played a bouncy military march after they greeted each other.

Standing on the rostrum under the royal flags of Britain and Jordan, both national anthems were played after which King Hussein and Queen Elizabeth inspected a guard of honour.

Before proceeding to the Royal Palace the royal couple also greeted members of the Jordanian cabinet, senior civil and military officials, ambassadors of various Commonwealth countries in Jordan, and embassy officials who were at the airport to welcome Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

The royal motorcade passed through Amman streets decked with Jordanian and British flags and banners welcoming the queen. On several points on her route, the queen was also greeted with music played by members of the Jordanian Armed Forces Band.

Monday afternoon, after having a private lunch at the Royal Palace, the guests called on Queen Zein, the Queen Mother, at Zahran Palace and exchanged pleasantries. Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath received the Royal Couple at the palace.

At the British ambassador's residence, across the street from Zahran Palace, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip met with members of the British community living in Jordan as schoolchildren lined up the streets outside waving the Jordanian flag and the Union Jack.

At the ambassador's residence, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip hosted a reception to the local as well as British journalists covering the visit.

Media members were presented to the queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in the residence sitting room after which the queen and the prince held informal talks with the guests.

The British guests arrived in Jordan from Cyprus where they stayed overnight Sunday.

Later on Monday, King Hussein and Queen Noor hosted a banquet in honour of the guests.

In a speech at the banquet, King Hussein praised Jordanian-British relations and expressed hope to strengthen them.

Following is the speech of the King:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate,
Your Majesty,
Your Royal Highness,

It gives Queen Noor and myself the greatest pleasure to welcome Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and the accompanying delegation. It is also a privilege for me to express the warm welcome of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the pride they feel on the occasion of your state visit. We have long looked forward to this opportunity to reciprocate to you, and through you to the British people, the feelings of friendship and gracious hospitality that are always accorded to us in your country.

Your Majesty,
The close ties existing between our countries today are the result of the continuous contact between our peoples throughout a long period of time. The explorer, the trader, the scholar as well as the soldier and the statesman have contributed to forging these links. Such relations, developing as they did over a long span of time, were bound to lead to many different kinds of shared experiences and it is natural that these relations should have become deep and intimate and that our two peoples should come to share common principles, values, ideals and interests.

Your Majesty's visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a particularly happy addition to a series of pleasant memories and experiences.

We both came to the throne and assumed the mantle of leadership in the service of our two peoples in the same year. Since then so many things have happened and so many challenges have arisen. This historical coincidence has brought us closer together and has been reflected in better understanding and stronger ties between our peoples and countries.

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Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by His Majesty King Hussein, inspect a guard of honour mounted at Amman airport to mark the occasion of her state visit to Jordan which started Monday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Zionist lobby behind U.S. incapability, Hussein says

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The strong Zionist and Israeli pressure on Washington has rendered the United States incapable of contributing to efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, His Majesty King Hussein said Monday.

The King said his recent criticism of the U.S. policy in the Middle East was a result of the deteriorating situation in the region and after it has been proved that the U.S. was no longer capable of assuming the role of a mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The situation in the region, the King told British Television in an interview, warranted a presentation of the right facts to the people of the United States.

In reply to a question on the Palestinian question, the King said

the geographical location and natural resources make the Middle East a strategic area, but the region has suffered a lot and is still suffering from the aggressive policies of Israel.

Jordan has been, and still is, facing all the challenges firm and with confidence, the King said, and expressed his firm belief that the people of the Middle East are capable of overcoming all challenges and hardships and will continue to support Jordan in ensuring a better future for the coming generations.

Slackening of efforts to solve the Palestinian problem would result in the people's loss of hope for peace in the region and that would pose a grave danger, the King said.

The Middle East is exposed to the danger of polarisation, which the region has resisted for a time, and it threatens the identity, the

freedom and the future of the coming generations, the King said.

The King called on Britain to work in co-ordination with its partners in the European Community to reach a comprehensive Middle East solution. Britain, he said, can play an effective role in Middle East peace efforts, because it is familiar and closely acquainted with the region's problems.

British Television also conducted an interview with Her Majesty Queen Noor. The Queen spoke about her recent tour of the United States during which she gave lectures to several prominent organisations.

In her lectures, the Queen criticised the U.S. policy in the Middle East, the unrestrained American support for Israel which enables the Jewish state to pursue its expansionist plans and violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people.

Iraqis turn Majnoon Island into 'death trap' for Iranians

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

BAGHDAD — Iraqi forces have recaptured and now control the most strategic points in the oil-rich Majnoon Island which Iranian soldiers occupied in an offensive in February and can contain any further Iranian move into Iraqi territory, and the island has been turned into a "death trap" for the Iranians, according to the commander of the Iraqi Third Army Corps.

Junblatt agrees to withdraw fighters from Beirut streets

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt Sunday agreed to withdraw his militiamen from the streets of west Beirut, where earlier this week they crushed the remnants of the Sunni Muslim-Murabitoun group.

Mr. Junblatt announced the decision in Damascus and his Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) reaffirmed it after his return to Beirut, opposition sources said.

The PSP militiamen will give way to the Lebanese Internal Security Force and the army Sixth Brigade, which stayed on in west Beirut after the defeat of loyalist army units last month. The decision affects only the populated areas of the city, not the semi-deserted front lines between the PSP and its Shi'ite Muslim allies in the west and the army and Fal-

angist forces in the east, the sources said.

In Damascus, Mr. Junblatt, Shi'ite Militia Amal Leader Nabih Berri and three Sunni Muslim politicians from Beirut met in the office of Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam to discuss security in the Lebanese capital following the PSP-Murabitoun fighting on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Junblatt told reporters he would take his men off the streets, "to preserve and strengthen the unity of the Islamic and national stand".

Representatives of the PSP, Amal, the Sixth Brigade and the Security Forces met in Beirut later to discuss details of the handover.

The opposition sources said the decision had no connection with the withdrawal of French troops from Beirut, which began Sunday when 200 troops and 100 vehicles left on a chartered car ferry.

The PSP said it drove the Murabitoun, a small Libyan-backed group, off the streets because it was undermining security and recruiting armed Palestinians to its ranks.

More than 20 people were killed in the fighting and the PSP move was widely criticised by the leaders of Beirut's Sunni Muslim community, traditionally the dominant group in the Western sector.



Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal told his supporters in Istanbul Friday that his ruling Motherland Party candidates will sweep local elections which was held on Sunday (AP wirephoto)

Ozal's Motherland Party cruises towards big local election win

ANKARA (R) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal cruised towards a big local election win Monday, routing opposition challenges in cities and towns across Turkey.

With just over three million votes counted — about one fifth of the poll — the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said his conservative Motherland Party was ahead with 1.3 million votes, or 43.1 per cent.

It said the party had taken a big majority of mayorships and local council seats already declared and was well ahead in the race for the prestigious big city mayorships of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir.

Returns from industrial areas during the night gave the Social Democrat Party (SODEP) a boost. But it was still trailing a distant second with 725,000 votes, or 23.5 per cent.

Third was a rightist True Path Party with 15.2 per cent. Political analysts said it was clear Mr. Ozal had crushed the challenge from SODEP and True Path which claimed his general election victory five months ago was invalid.

Both parties were barred from contesting last November's election. They pointed out Mr. Ozal had

all but held on to the 45 per cent share of the popular vote he won in the general election, which was held to end three years of military rule.

SODEP and True Path appeared to have taken their votes from the two other parliamentary parties, the mildly left Populist Party and the right-wing Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP).

The Anatolian News Agency said the Populists were running fourth with just 7.7 per cent and the NDP fifth with 6.5 per cent. Neither came near the 10 per cent required in general elections to qualify for parliament. Last was the small right-wing Welfare Party with 3.4 per cent, the agency said.

The humiliating collapse of the Populists and the NDP means the focus of opposition will swing outside parliament. But analysts said the margin of the Motherland Party's win, well over the 38 per cent pre-vote opinion polls indicated for it, virtually ensures the young free-market reformist government can fulfill its five-year parliamentary term. "From now on we will shoulder the burden of the government's work and the country's problems," an ebullient Ozal told reporters early Monday morning.

Assad denies link to attack on Marine base

NEW YORK (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, in his first interview with a U.S. publication since the bombing of the Marine base in Beirut, denied Syria had anything to do with the attack which killed 241 Americans.

"Why are we to be held responsible for an act that took place in Beirut when we have no presence in Beirut?" he said in an interview with Time magazine.

A shadowy group called Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the October's suicide bomb attack. U.S. officials have said the group had Iranian connections and perhaps Syrian ties.

"Are there no terrorist acts that take place in the U.S.?" Mr. Assad asked his questioner. "If we accept your logic, then we have to conclude somehow that these acts were arranged or condoned by the

U.S. government.

Mr. Assad also said Syria would never accept linkage of its possible withdrawal from Lebanon with Israeli withdrawal. But he said Syria would withdraw if requested by "a government of national unity" in Lebanon.

Mr. Assad said there was a role in the Middle East for both the United States and the Soviet Union.

"All that we wish is to see that the U.S. play its role in a fair, unbiased and responsible way in accordance with its responsibilities as a superpower," he said.

"We say this because we always perceive a continued and complete bias by the U.S. towards Israel. This bias, from our point of view, contradicts the interests of American citizens and does not serve the cause of peace."

Mr. Assad said the bias was the result of "the Zionist lobby in the U.S."

"Why is it not required to tell an American Jew that he should be only an American Jew, in the same way that an American Christian is only that and an American Muslim only that," Mr. Assad asked. "Only when the U.S. have an objective view (of the Middle East) and work for genuine peace."

Mr. Assad said he disagreed that there was "genuine sympathy for Israel among the (U.S.) general public."

"I find it strange that American citizens might sympathise, with a state that bombards Beirut indiscriminately, using American aircraft, and yet might not sympathise with millions of displaced persons living in camps."

U.S. Mideast envoy ends Kuwait visit

KUWAIT (Agencies) — United States Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld left here Monday after five hours of talks with Kuwaiti leaders on Middle East issues.

His destination was not disclosed but official sources said he is believed to be flying to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Rumsfeld's talks with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, are believed to have covered the Gulf war and the situation in Lebanon amongst other regional issues.

Informed sources said the Kuwaiti side pressed for a revision of the U.S. Middle East policy "so that Washington pursues a more balanced line that would enable it, to preserve its friendships in the region."

In this respect, the sources added, the Kuwaiti side pointed out the calls for moving the U.S.

embassy from Tel Aviv to Israel "could adversely affect Arab-American relations."

President Ronald Reagan's administration was urged to counter the calls which were being made as part of the American presidential election campaign, the sources said.

The Kuwaiti side also criticised the administration's withdrawal of its Stinger shoulder-fired missile deal for Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the sources said.

The U.S. administration was called upon to play a bigger role in helping to bring about an end to the 43-month-old Gulf war, the sources added.

The U.S. presidential envoy arrived from Qatar earlier in the day in his week-long bid to reassess prospects for peace in the Middle East.

He has visited Israel, Sudan,

Egypt, Bahrain, North Yemen and Qatar, delivering personal messages from U.S. President Reagan to the leaders of these countries.

The newspaper Al Rai Al Aam quoted unidentified Kuwaiti government officials as saying that one of Mr. Rumsfeld's objectives was to get the oil-rich Arab states of the Gulf region to contribute to an upcoming American initiative for solving the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Rumsfeld, it said, also was to appraise the Arab position on the Gulf war and the Lebanese civil strife.

President Reagan 19 months ago put forward a set of proposals for peace in the Middle East. But these were rejected by some Arab countries while the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) deemed the initiative insufficient and unacceptable.

Arab diplomatic sources said the Reagan plan was almost dead, with the Arabs insisting on a Mid-east settlement based on their own "Fez plan."

Militias at war with underground resistance in Ain Al Hilwe

By Jonathan Wright
Reuters

IN AL-HILWE, Lebanon — Nightfall brings a sudden change to the Palestinian refugee camp at Ain Al Hilwe just outside South Lebanon port city of Tyre.

The muddy, bustling streets empty as shopkeepers pull down their metal shutters and the 1,000 inhabitants make their way home early in expectation of another night of gunfire, house arrests, mass arrests and political assassination.

For the past month Israeli-backed militiamen on the edge of the camp have been fighting a shadowy war with gunmen variously described as nationalists, lump residents or Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) infiltrators from the eastern Bekaa valley.

"The main weapon of the 'nationalists' is the silenced pistol, with which they have so far killed more than 15 people reputed to have collaborated with Israeli occupation forces, local security sources said.

The militiamen, part of the self-styled "Sidonese National

Grouping", respond by informing on their enemies and calling in the Israelis to arrest them, the sources said.

Two or three nights a week the conflict escalates into full-scale warfare as the two sides fire automatic rifles and rocket-propelled grenades down the narrow streets of the impoverished shanty town, residents said.

Local militia leader Hussein Akar, a Lebanese Muslim who worked for the mainstream Palestinian Commando group Fateh until the Israeli invasion, told Reuters that 500 to 1,000 "nationalists" were trying to revive PLO influence in the camp.

The camp, like all those in Beirut and South Lebanon, was a PLO stronghold until the Israeli invasion forces killed, expelled, or arrested the commandos.

Ain Al Hilwe put up tougher resistance than any other camp in the south, holding up for five days against air raids and artillery bombardments.

Sitting in a pin-ball arcade on the western edge of Ain Al Hilwe, Mr. Akar said: "Now they want to start a new revolution. But three-quarters of the people in the camp are with us. They realised the PLO

abandoned them."

He said the pro-Syrian wing of Fateh under PLO rebel Abu Musa was financing the Nationalist revival and was infiltrating commandos in from PLO bases in Syria-held east Lebanon.

But Nazih Al Bizar, member of parliament for the Sidon area and a former Lebanese health minister, told Reuters that disaffected camp residents were behind the resistance to the militias.

"Palestinians maltreated"

"These camp guards have been maltreating the Palestinians. They fight, the Israelis come and fire and surround the place several times a week," he added.

The Lebanese security sources said the Nationalists probably had access to secret PLO caches of arms and ammunition. Other weaponry was available on the open market.

In the heart of the camp, a ramshackle collection of concrete huts largely rebuilt since the invasion, people were reluctant to speculate on the identity of the resistance.

"They're masked, nobody knows who they are. But everyone's with them because they're defending our cause," said a group

of Palestinian youths who preferred not to give their names.

A slightly older man butted in. "It's not like that. It could be anyone. By six everyone's locked up at home. We can't see anything when the shooting begins," he said.

On clue came in a leaflet distributed in the camp last week. Signed by the "Forces of the Ain Al Hilwe Martyrs", it called for resistance to all collaboration with Israel.

Particularly serious fighting broke out in the camp one night in March. The next evening around midnight a force of about 200 Israeli soldiers moved in and rounded up about 25 suspected Nationalists, security sources said.

The mother of one of the suspects taken away for interrogation said a group of 20 Israeli soldiers, accompanied by two Palestinian informers, dynamited the door of her house to gain access.

The blast had twisted and blackened the steel door and broken three panes of glass in the living room.

Between sobs, the mother insisted her 18-year-old schoolboy son had never done anything to invite arrest. Western welfare

workers in Sidon said Israeli intelligence appeared to be improving and the number of mistaken arrests was falling.

Nazha Saleem, 60, who lost her husband and two daughters in the invasion, showed reporters where the troops had kicked in the flimsy wooden door of her bare three-room house. They left when they discovered she was alone, she said.

Mr. Akar's 100 or so militiamen are one of the many small armed groups the Israelis have encouraged in the south to help them maintain security without committing their own troops.

Known locally as the "Palestinian National Guard", the militia is in fact only 20 per cent Palestinian against 80 per cent Lebanese, Mr. Akar said.

He said co-operation with Israel was limited to "mutual respect and co-ordination." "Mr. Bizri said the usual arrangement was that the Israelis allowed the militias to collect various local taxes and gave some direct aid in the form of military equipment.

Mr. Akar said his function was to protect the Palestinians from any assault by the Falangist militias based in the hills just east of Sidon.

Kuwait bombing verdict is expected Tuesday

KUWAIT (R) — Sentences in the trial of 25 people accused of a wave of bombings in Kuwait last December are expected to be announced Tuesday, judicial sources said Monday.

The defendants are accused of involvement in the December 12 bombings of the United States and French embassies, the airport and number of government and civil installations. Six people died.

The trial started with an hour-long public session on Feb. 11 but then went into closed hearings.

The defendants, four of whom are being tried in absentia, include 17 Iraqis, three Lebanese, three Kuwaitis and two men described as stateless. Nineteen of them charged with the more serious offences could face the death sentence if convicted.

Begin says he will not quit parliament

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who has not appeared in public since resigning his post last September, was quoted Sunday as saying he did not plan to resign his parliamentary seat.

Israel state radio quoted him as saying he had "no plans to give up my Knesset (parliament) seat."

"I will give up my seat only when I'm ready to do so," he was reported to have said.

Israeli newspapers have said some members of Mr. Begin's Likud Party, the dominant group in the government coalition, have sought to persuade him to surrender his seat so that Likud could muster greater parliamentary support.

The newspapers said the Likud members also felt Mr. Begin should not be a candidate in the general election to be held later this year.

But a few of Mr. Begin's close

associates have said they would not be surprised if he staged a political comeback.

At the time of his resignation Mr. Begin was reported to be suffering from severe depression. In Tel Aviv, former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said on Sunday that he would compete with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for the Herut Party's leadership and thereby for the premiership in the general election to be held later this year.

Mr. Sharon told party activists in Tel Aviv he would run for the party leadership if internal elections are held before the general election.

He also called on the party to name its candidates for the key foreign and defence ministries according to the results of the leadership elections. "So that things should be clear" and to avoid internal power struggles, for portfolios after the general election. "There should be competition,

and whoever is chosen as number one in the party should be prime minister," he said, while the party should decide in advance that the candidate who takes second place, for example, would be assured the Foreign Ministry after the general election and the number three man would take the defence ministry.

Mr. Sharon was forced to resign the defence post in January 1983 following the findings of a judicial commission of inquiry into the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps by Lebanese Falangist militiamen in September 1983.

Mr. Sharon remained in the cabinet as a minister without portfolio. But he has said in the past he will run for the party leadership and believes his support in the party is strong enough to put him in the top three with Mr. Shamir and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran

17:40 Cartoons

18:10 Cartoons

18:40 Programmes Review

18:50 Programme on Sport

19:45 A Special Programme on England

20:00 News in Arabic

20:45 Arabic Series

21:45 Local Programme

22:15 Cinema "84"

22:50 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme: Fabien de la Drome

19:00 News in French

19:20 Au Jour/Jour En France

19:30 News in French

20:00 News in Arabic

20:45 A Programme on Queen Elizabeth II: Queen Elizabeth, the first 30 years

21:10 The Jewel in the Crown - Eps. 9

22:00 News in English

22:20 A Programme on Jerash

RADIO AMMAN

855 KHZ. AD & 99 MHz. FM

& partly on 9560 KHZ. SW

07:00 Light Music

07:30 News Desk

08:00 Morning Show

10:00 News Summary

10:30 Morning Show

11:00 Pop Session

12:00 News Summary

12:05 Pop Session

13:00 News Summary

13:05 Pop Session

14:00 News Bulletin

14:10 Instrumentals

14:30 Science Fiction

15:00 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:05 Instrumentals

16:30 Old Favourites

17:00 Science Report

17:30 Pop Session

18:00 News Summary

18:05 Top Twenty

18:45 Newsweek

19:30 Date with a Star

20:00 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary

21:05 Evening Show

21:15 News Summary

22:00 Evening Show

23:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Rock back the Clock 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:20 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Arthur Rubinstein 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Anything for a Laugh 09:00 World News 09:20 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:20 Reflections 10:15 Sports International 10:40 Radio 10:50 World News 11:00 The Friday Murder 11:40 World News 11:50 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues 12:00 Discovery 12:30 A Night to Remember 13:00 World News 13:00 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio 14:00 World News 14:10 The World Today 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:20 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Sherlock Holmes 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 Talking about Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:20 Meridian 19:40 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 The Farming World 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:40 Look Ahead 21:45 Let There Be Drums 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues 22:45 Women of the World 23:15 Letters from London 23:40 Paperback Classics 23:50 Musical Memories of Evelyn Barish 24:00 World News 24:05 The World Today 24:25 Scotland This Week 24:30 Financial News 24:40 Reflections 24:45 Sports Round-up 24:50 World News 24:50 24 Hours News Summary 25:15 Meridian 25:15 After Hours 01:30 Meridian

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"Les Maitres Limousins Des Origines a Nos Jours", by La Societe Des Peintres, at the French Cultural Centre

"Paintings by Ayyad Al Nimr at the Arts At Gallery."

"Italian Architecture exhibition at the University of Jordan."

"Contributions Francises A L'Anthologie Jordanienne", at the University of Yarmouk.

"Jordanian paintings and stamps at the British Council."

"The International Manuscripts exhibition by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives in co-operation with Austrian Embassy starts at the Royal Cultural Centre."

Exhibition of projects in Jordan by the British Institute for Archaeology and History at the Azma Hotel.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre 44371

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Hays Arts Centre 665195

Hussein Youth City 667181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. 665221

Amman Municipal Library 35111

University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also a case from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qura (Crashed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. It has a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweishieh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

Seviri City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays, Tel. 664240.

Peace for Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Ques Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Loose Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweishieh, 37145.

De la Seile Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Assiout Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

PRAYER TIMES

06:47 Fair

05:31 (Sunrise) Shurug

11:42 Dhuhir

15:12 'Asr

17:54 Maghreb

19:16 'Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:05 Cairo (MS)

07:05 Amman (RJ)

07:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

07:30 Kuwait (Tunisair RJ)

07:30 Jeddah (RJ)

07:30 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)

07:45 Cairo (RJ)

08:00 Damascus (RJ)

08:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

08:00 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)

08:45 Kuwait (KU)

08:45 Cairo (RJ)

08:45 Bucharest, Romania (RJ)

08:45 Egyptian guinea 315/ 317

08:45 French franc 45/3/ 46.2

08:45 Iraqi dinar 360/ 365

08:45 Italian lire (for 100) 22.8/ 23

08:45 Japanese yen (for 100) 163.9/ 164.9

08:45 Kuwaiti dinar 1260.7/ 1265.7

08:45 Lebanese lira 65/3/ 66.2

08:45 Omani rial 1063.7/ 1072.5

08:45 Qatari riyal 101/ 101.6

08:45 Saudi riyal 104.9/ 105.4

08:45 Swedish crown 47/3/ 47.6

08:45 Swiss franc 170.9/ 171.9

08:45 Syrian lira 53/3/ 54.1

08:45 U.A.E. dirham 100/4/ 101.1

08:45 U.K. sterling pound 531.5/ 534.7

08:45 U.S. dollar 368.5/ 370.5

08:45 W. German mark 141.4/ 142.2

DEPARTURES:

05:45 Cairo (RJ)

05:45 Damascus (RJ)

05:45 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)

05:45 Kuwait (KU)

05:45 Tripoli (RJ)

05:45 Cairo, Tunis (Tunisair RJ)

05:45 Vienna, New York (RJ)

05:45 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)

05:45 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)

05:45 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)

05:45 Athens (OA)

05:45 Rome, Madrid (RJ)

05:45 Larnaca (RJ)

05:45 Cairo (RJ)

05:45 Kuwait (KU)

05:45 Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)

05:45 Baghdad (JA)

05:45 Cairo (MS)

05:45 Baghdad (RJ)

05:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

05:45 Cairo (RJ)

05:45 Bangkok (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port on 26/31/84:

— Ruzhany

— Hania T

— Woensdrecht

— Jolly Maroon

— Elrich

— Kalleberg

— Najran Zahab

Amin Kaver and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in ft.

Belgian franc 124.7/ 125.4

Dutch guilder 315/ 317

Egyptian guinea 45/3/ 46.2

French franc 45/3/ 46.2

Iraqi dinar 360/ 365

Italian lire (for 100) 22.8/ 23

Japanese yen (for 100) 163.9/ 164.9

Kuwaiti dinar 1260.7/ 1265.7

Lebanese lira 65/3/ 66.2

Omani rial 1063.7/ 1072.5

Qatari riyal 101/ 101.6

Saudi riyal 104.9/ 105.4

Swedish crown 47/3/ 47.6

Swiss franc 170.9/ 171.9

Syrian lira 53/3/ 54.1

U.A.E. dirham 100/4/ 101.1

U.K. sterling pound 531.5/ 534.7

U.S. dollar 368.5/ 370.5

W. German mark 141.4/ 142.2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with thunderstorms. Winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and seas calm.

Low/high temperatures in deg.C.

Amman 17/13

Aqaba 12/22

Deserts 6/17

Jordan Valley 12/20

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 80 per cent, Aqaba 59 per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111

Fire, fire, police 199

Blood bank 75121

Civil Defence rescue 66111

Fire headquarters 12900-3

Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777

Police headquarters 39141

Traffic police 56390-1

Electric Power Co. 36381-2

Municipal water service 71125-8

Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32

Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4

Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman 42441

Jabel Amman Maternity 42362

Malhas, J. Amman 36140

Palestine, Shamsi 664171-4

Shamsi Hospital 669131

University Hospital 845845

Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158

Al-Mushar Hospital 667227-9

The Islamic, Abdali 665292

Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164

Italian, Al-Muhajira 77101-3

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111

Araby, Marja 91611

IRBID

Dr. Issam Hassan Al Saleh (—)

Dr. Al-Awadh pharmacy 2357

ZARQA:

Dr. Mufeed Dhamrah 85522

Al-Jayyousi pharmacy (—)

Al-Hayes pharmacy (—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111

Radio Jordan 74111

Ministry of Tourism 42311

Hotel complaints 66612

Price complaints 661176

Telephone:

Information 12

Jordan and Middle East calls 12

Overseas calls 17

Cable or telegram 18

Repair service 11

Dr. Youssef Samour 675648

MARKET PRICES

Uppertower price in ft. per kg.

Apple 350/ 300

Banana 280/ 240

Beans (Mukammal) 240/ 210

Beans 600/ 550

Cabbage 70/ 50

Carrot 140/ 120

Cauliflower (white) 130/ 100

Chestnut 400/ 350

December (large) 240/ 200

Cucumber (small) 770/ 330

Dates 180/ 150

Eggplant (large) 210/ 180

Eggplant (small) 230/ 200

Figs 400/ 300

Grape 700/ 600

Grapes (black) 700/ 600

Grapefruit 110/ 90

Guava 400/ 300

Lemon 140/ 110

Marrow (large) 400/ 360

Melon (small) 500/ 420

Mandarin 230/ 200

Olives 350/ 300

Onion (dry) 170/ 140

Okra 150/ 100

Onions (Abn Sarsa) 390/ 250

Oranges (Shamsoud) 500/ 450

Peas 400/ 320

Pepper (sweet) 400/ 320

Pepper (hot green) 700/ 600

Potatoes 180/ 150

Tangerine 350/ 300

Palestine committee backs Hussein's stand

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Arab Committee for Palestine has expressed its absolute support for King Hussein's latest statements on American policy towards the Arab World.

This came in a cable the Committee sent to His Majesty King Hussein Monday.

The committee described King Hussein's statements as courageous, correct and arising from national stands which are considered proper if the pride of all

Arabs is to be restored.

The committee earlier held a meeting during which it discussed Arab and Palestinian affairs and decided to appeal to Islamic and Arab states to intervene to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

This, it said, would save Islamic and Arab blood and enable Iraq to shoulder its national responsibilities towards the Palestinian question and the Arab World in general.

Chinese team discusses award of future contracts

AMMAN (Petra) — Prospects of awarding further housing construction projects in Jordan were discussed Monday between the Housing Corporation's Director-General Shafiq Zawaideh and a Chinese delegation currently on a visit to Jordan.

Mr. Zawaideh briefed the Chinese delegation on the Housing Corporation's projects for the next three years, which include the construction of 2,500 housing units in each of the towns of

Ma'an, Zarqa, Irbid, Salt and Shobak.

Mr. Zawaideh suggested that the Chinese delegation costs such construction projects in the form of phosphates, fertilisers and potash.

The Chinese delegation had earlier held talks with a number of Jordanian officials on importing such materials from Jordan in return for the implementation of such construction works, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Zawaideh said that it is expected that the Chinese side will purchase phosphates, fertilisers and potash from Jordan up to an amount of JD 30 million.

He further added that the Chinese delegation will present their final offer for these tenders within the few coming weeks.

House to elect new MP

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament Tuesday will hold a special session, under the chairmanship of its Speaker Akel Al Fayed, to elect a deputy for the vacant seat of Jerusalem. The seat became vacant following the death of the former house member the late Emil Al Ghouri.

Australia increases UNRWA contribution

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government of Australia has contributed 1.4 million Australian dollars (about U.S. \$1.32 million) towards the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the near east (UNRWA) in 1984.

This is a seven per cent increase over Australia's 1983 contribution to UNRWA of A. \$1.3 million (U.S. \$1.27 million). Since UNRWA began its operations in

1950, Australia has contributed nearly U.S. \$10.7 million to UNRWA.

UNRWA provides education, health and relief services to those eligible among the nearly two million registered Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The government of France and Japan have also considerably increased their contributions to UNRWA for the present year.

British queen begins state visit

(Continued from page 1)

the broad participation that is enshrined in our democratic institutions. We strive to build a developed modern society enjoying prosperity, stability and faith. We aspire to the fulfilment of justice and peace, especially in this important area which has suffered from injustice in the past and continues to do so. We look forward to an intensification of efforts to achieve these humanitarian and noble objectives. We address in particular the sense of justice of the British people. We appreciate their courageous views and their keenness to eliminate the injustice arising from errors of the past from which the Palestinian people are still suffering and for which Jordan more than any other country has to pay the price. We are certain that our joint efforts, our commitment to the principles of right and justice and our adherence to the United Nations Charter and international law will eventually be successful and bring about a just and durable peace in the area, as well as prosperity to its peoples and to the world at large.

Your Majesty, You are welcome in Jordan and in the midst of her people. A people who appreciate the friendship of the British people, who share with me the sincerity of these feelings and join with me in wishing you welcome. May I be permitted to call upon the distinguished guests to rise and join with me in greeting Your Majesty Queen Elizabeth II with our wishes for the continued good health and happiness of Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

May God's peace, mercy and blessing be upon you.

In reply to the King's speech, Queen Elizabeth II emphasised the deep-binding relations between Jordan and Britain. She also referred to the Palestinian issue and said the British government would exert all efforts to reach a comprehensive solution to the problem.

Following is the queen's reply speech:

Your Majesties On this first evening of my visit to Jordan, may I begin by thanking Your Majesties on behalf of Prince Philip and myself for your kindness in inviting us to visit Jordan? It is a very special pleasure and privilege for us both to be here as your guests. This visit to Jordan fulfils a life-long ambition.

For me, as for so many of my people, Jordan is a country where legend and history meet: the ruins of its ancient cities, such as Petra and Jerash, have been an inspiration to travellers over the centuries. Its landscapes of incomparable beauty are steeped in sacred memories: for it was here, where the desert meets the cultivated land, that the prophets of the great monotheistic religions drew their inspiration. We look forward to seeing as much as we can during the full and interesting programme you have prepared for our visit.

But Jordan also represents much more than this for us. Your Majesty, your family's name and dynasty are for ever linked with the Great Arab Revolt and with the movement for the independence of the Arab peoples in which your great-grandfather, your grandfather and so many other distinguished members of the Hashemite family played prominent roles. My country too was closely involved in those momentous events and in Jordan's early years of nationhood. We recall with pride the British officers and men who fought alongside the Arabs in their war of liberation: the part played by Britain in the movement of Transjordan, as it was then called, towards independence; and the role of those dedicated British officials, both military and civil, who served your grandfather at that time. We also had reason in those years to know the staunchness of your friendship and we shall not forget that, in the darkest hours of the Second World War, King Abdullah placed Jordan at Britain's side in the defence of freedom.

The relations between our two countries are close and friendly and we discuss our problems frankly with each other, as old friends should. With our partners in the Commonwealth and in Europe we

shall continue to work for ever-closer collaboration and friendship with nations which believe, as we do, that the inevitable differences which arise between states should be settled peacefully through negotiations rather than through conflict.

The tragedy which has befallen the Palestinian people afflicts no country more than Jordan. My government will continue to support all constructive efforts to achieve a peaceful, just and lasting solution to this problem in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations Organisation.

I have followed with the closest interest the progress which has been made in Jordan: in education and the provision of social services, in the development of industry and agriculture, in the exploitation of Jordan's natural resources and in the rapid expansion of your network of communications. I am proud of the

significant role which Britain, with many other countries whose representatives are here this evening, has played and continues to play in all these fields; and that so many British people, some of whom I met this afternoon, are working here on projects which bring benefit to both our countries. They live here happily and safely, enjoying the warm hospitality and friendship of the Jordanian people. They share with you the pride you rightly feel that so much has been accomplished in so short a time.

So Your Majesty, my message in coming here is one of admiration, friendship and support. We salute you and your people and we wish you all good fortune in the years to come.

I have great pleasure in proposing a toast to His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, to Her Majesty Queen Noor, and to the health and prosperity of the people of Jordan.

Majnoon — 'death trap'

(Continued from page 1)

marshlands, he added. "The island is now a death trap for the Iraqis," he said.

The Iraqis seem to have four distinct advantages over the Iraqis in Majnoon Islands. They are in control of the "solid part" of the island, which makes troop movements relatively easier; whereas the Iraqis have to move through marshlands; the Iraqis have a heavy support line of equipment, arms and ammunition, in addition to tanks and aircraft, immediately behind the frontline and the journalists saw heavy concentrations of Iraqi troops on strategic locations, in the event of any Iranian offensive, the Iraqi soldiers are better acquainted than the enemy in the marshlands; and the Iraqi priority is to defend their lines rather than advancing against the Iraqis.

The Iraqis also lack the essential cover from air attacks on the marshlands.

Gen. Rashid seemed to be satisfied with the defence fortifications on the island.

Asked whether Iraq used chemical weapons against the Iraqis, as alleged by Tehran, he said Iraq uses only internationally permitted weapons and tactics in the war.

In reply to another question, he refused to confirm or deny the use of electrified wire in the marshlands. The question was prompted by the presence of a wire fence around the marshlands which was noticed by the journalists during their tour of the island.

Instead, Gen. Rashid emphasised that Iraq uses only conventional weapons permitted by international regulations governing warfare.

Electrified wires are not permitted under the regulations.

Recapitulating all of Majnoon does not seem to worry the Iraqi military commander at the moment and Gen. Rashid made it clear that Iraq feels it is in full control of the situation and does not fear an Iranian advance through that area.

Oil-rich Majnoon, is of a great economic value to Iraq. There are no accurate figures of the oil reserve on Majnoon but some experts estimate the island can produce 700,000 to 800,000 barrels a day for 35 years, which means that it has 10 per cent of the total Iraqi reserves. Some experts disagree, stressing that the reserves does not amount to more than two per cent of the total Iraqi reserves.

The journalists saw an exploratory oil well on the solid part of the island, but were told that the bulk of wells are in the marshlands. Yet there is no fear that the Iraqis will be able to exploit the oil because their situation and the fighting do not allow either side to benefit from it economically.

Meanwhile, as the "war of attrition" continues on the Majnoon front, Gen. Rashid says: "Let them continue to come, for it suits our strategy fine."

He explains that his strategy is to weaken and even destroy the military apparatus through annihilating the maximum number of Iranian soldiers and destroy equipments in order to force Tehran to stop the war and respond to peace efforts.

By Mag Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In what is fast becoming the unofficial architectural week of Jordan, an exhibition tracing the development of the architecture in a particular area in France has opened at the French Cultural Centre. Compiled mainly by M. Christophe Lafaye of the Ethnological Society of Limousin and the Marche, the display consists of coloured photographs which explain with the aid of the accompanying French text the evolution of the house in Limousin, a small region situated west of the Massif Central.

Limousin, centred around the famous town of Limoges, is a region characterised by lush greenness. It is also an area that has maintained a very strong identity and a "profound originality" and it is this that makes any ethnological study of the area so interesting. Evidence of human occupation of

the region extends back to pre-historic times, for instance it is here that some of the lovely cave paintings of stone age man have been found. The Roman and Medieval ruins testify to almost continuous settlement since. The buildings that M. Lafaye is most interested in, however, only date back 200 years and it is these that his photographs study in detail.

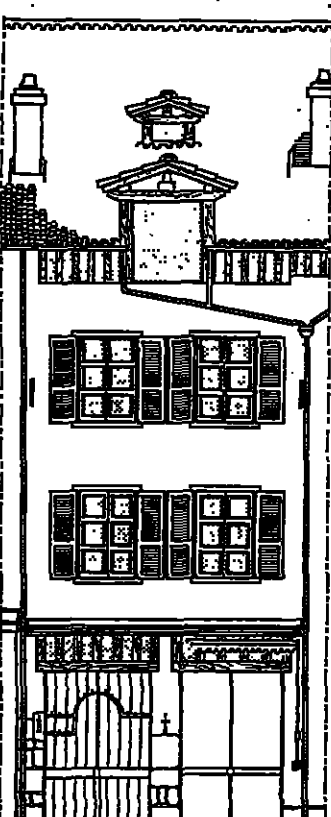
One of the most fascinating sections of the exhibition deals with the different materials and methods of construction, the local people have employed. Many of the town houses were built in timber and, as a form of decoration and one that has become characteristic of the area, the large planks that were left exposed to the outside were placed across one another so that a neat and attractive row of X's run around the building. When stone was used as a building material it was either, depending on the type, used roughly in small brick-like pieces or carefully fitted together, huge and small blocks carved especially to slot in to one another like a giant jigsaw. Slate or thatched roofs supported by a complex pattern of wooden struts usually completed the houses. In the mountainous areas of the region the houses tend to be small dwellings with thick walls and large sloping roofs — features that deal effectively with the climatic conditions of the altitude. In the valleys, the farm houses are usually low-lying, sprawling structures composed of many different elements.

Although the architecture is already highly individual, the people of Limousin like to add little touches of decoration to their houses. For example they carve crosses on their doors and lintels

to ward off the evil eye, they hang bouquets of flowers on the windows to bring good luck and some houses even have the family coat of arms above the main entrance which make their individual houses unique.

The exhibition ends with a look at the contemporary architecture in the region — how some of it blends in either by using traditional materials and techniques or just by simply hugging the contours of the land and how some, indifferent to the special beauty of the past, sits like a blot on the landscape.

A six hour video, showing aspects of everyday rural living in Limousin accompanies the exhibit which runs until March 28.



French town house from Limousin



UNESCO fire did not destroy budget files, says Tal

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chairman of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) 22nd session, Dr. Said Al Tal, denied reports that some of UNESCO's general budget documents had been destroyed in the fire which broke out at the UNESCO's headquarters in Paris on March 21.

Dr. Tal emphasised that no documents relating to the organisation's budget had been destroyed, in the blaze, for which arson has been suspected, since the fire broke out on the first floor, which only houses equipment, tools, and documents belonging to the education and translation division.

Preliminary investigations, Dr. Tal said, revealed that the two fires, which followed the first one, were premeditated, thus indicating that the first was also premeditated.

Abdul Jaber, U.N. chief discuss population agenda

AMMAN (Petra) — The agenda of the five-day regional conference on population, which started Sunday at the Royal Scientific Society, was discussed during a meeting between the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Executive Director Rafael Salas and minister of labour, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jaber.

Dr. Abdul Jaber also reviewed with Mr. Salas the Jordanian projects financed by UNFPA and the joint co-operation between the fund and Jordan for the next five years.

The conference, which is being organised by the Arab League, the

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and the RSS, was inaugurated by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan, in his opening speech, outlined the significance of the conference, saying that the matters to be tackled are of vital importance to Jordan as well as the Arab World.

Prince Hassan then spoke about the mass exodus, formed by the Israelis, of the Palestinian Arabs.

This, Prince Hassan added, made Jordan's main concern focus the provision of basic human needs for the hundreds of Palestinian refugees.

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The virtues we admire

THE STATE visit to Jordan this week of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is a happy occasion for the people of Jordan and the United Kingdom, for both symbolic and practical reasons. The symbolism comes from the realisation that Queen Elizabeth and King Hussein between them have reigned and ruled for an astonishing total of over 60 years. The lessons of those many years for both countries has been clear: public policies that avoid political extremes and keep their focus on improving the material and spiritual wellbeing of the citizenry are policies that will provide the only real security that any nation could aspire to achieve. Both the United Kingdom and Jordan are countries that know the limits to their real ability to influence events around them. Neither suffers from the megalomaniacal visions of other powers in the Arab World or around the North Atlantic. That Queen Elizabeth should make a state visit to Jordan now is a reaffirmation of the close political attitudes and human aspirations of both people, as these have endured over many decades.

On the more practical side, the visit emphasises the good working relationship between Jordan and the United Kingdom in all fields, including the political. One of the virtues of the British that we have always admired is the ability to snap back from an error and do right with other people. Thus it is gratifying to see British policy in the Middle East today based on the logical principle of granting the Palestinians the right to national self-determination, despite the fact that in the early years of this century the British themselves had a conspicuously less glorious history of involvement with the Palestine issue. The Queen's visit reminds us of the famed British penchant for truth, accuracy and reason, in the end. Other Western powers would do well to learn from Great Britain.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: House condemns U.S.

THE LOWER House of Parliament Sunday voiced its members' condemnation of U.S. policies and its strategic alliance with the Zionist enemy, with aims at expansion in Arab lands. The condemnation came on the heels of King Hussein's denunciation of Washington's support and insistence on backing the Israelis in their acts of aggression.

In its statement the Lower House also appealed to all Arab and Muslim nations and friendly countries to join hands and confront Zionist conspiracies directed against the Arab people and their lands. The world at large should realise the truth about the situation and should condemn the U.S. and Israel, and help the Arabs regain their rights. World nations should also know that Washington is not committed to any ethics or principles any more, and its practices in our region display a contradiction between its words and deeds.

It is because Jordan has been disappointed by Washington's underhand dealings and fed up with its double standards that the Lower House of Parliament called for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict and bring peace to our region. The recent events revealed that the U.S. is not really interested in establishing peace but rather concerned with helping Israel.

Al Dustour: World conference urged

THE JORDANIAN people through the Lower House of Parliament Sunday expressed their true feelings with a statement condemning U.S. role in the Arab region and deplored Washington's total support and assistance to the Israeli enemy.

The people of Jordan are really satisfied with the statement because it reflects popular feelings in the light of U.S. practices and double standards. The Jordanian people are fed up with U.S. underhand dealings and its total bias towards the enemy, a stance which caused its leaders to lose all credibility in the region.

The Lower House's statement called for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East and this reflects the country's disillusionment with American policies in the Middle East and also manifests the country's keenness on reaching a peaceful settlement.

Sawt Al Shaab: Welcome to Jordan

WE WELCOME Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain to Jordan, a country which considers the United Kingdom a friend, and therefore maintains with it traditional ties of economic and trade co-operation.

Britain plays a significant role within the European Community and it had been instrumental in issuing U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in 1967. The last few years have witnessed a shift in Britain's policies towards the Arab World, and successive British governments have displayed more positive attitudes towards Arab issues. This tendency resulted in more progressive cultural and economic relations between Britain and many Arab states, including Jordan.

Queen Elizabeth's response to an invitation by His Majesty King Hussein to visit Jordan reflects the deep feeling of respect by Britain to this country and its leadership and displays Britain's good intentions for further promoting bilateral co-operation.

Free and silly in America

By Rami G. Khouri

ONE OF the worst displays of public charlatanism I have ever witnessed occurred last week, which I would like to share with those of you who, like myself, are disturbed by the practice of official hypocrisy in the name of entire nations. I refer to the official double-standards of the United States government, which went out of its way last week to mark March 21 as Afghanistan Day. Now, I am the first to acknowledge that the people of Afghanistan should not have to suffer the occupation of their country by the Soviet Union. Let the people of Afghanistan be free! Let freedom live! Russians go home!

There, is that enough to satisfy the carload peddler mentality that often defines the nature and tone of public statements in America? So much for my credentials as a freedom lover. I wave the flag of freedom in Afghanistan and denounce the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan — Islamic Afghanistan, no less, for in the official duplicity of Washington, one ought to be more morally outraged by the occupation of an Islamic country by the Soviet Union because, you see, Washington is making a laughing stock of itself by trying to forge an alliance of Islamic states against the Soviet Union. Or was that last year's strategy that has been temporarily dropped in favour of putting all one's energy into sending some AWACS to Sudan? Or to Souk Al Gharb? Or where is it that the United States is sending its AWACS this week, pray tell?

You ask, rightly, why do I call the American government a practitioner of official duplicity, in the name of its entire people? Because the American government's emphasis on the freedom of the occupied people of Afghanistan — Islamic people of Afghanistan, remember — is so blatantly contradicted by the lack of American government emphasis on the freedom of the Palestinians, who are also suffering under an occupation by a

foreign power. But, friends, this is the awkward part for American officials: the Israeli occupation of the Palestinians is financed and acquiesced in by the United States government. Yes, I know, it does not make any sense, but it is a fact of life that we have to live with. The highest officials of the United States government are making themselves look silly when they say, as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said on March 21, that Americans wish to commemorate the day to express "America's admiration for the heroism and bravery of the Afghan people... and to support the Afghan resistance, or Mujahidin."

He also said the resistance is "sustained, country-wide struggle against tyranny and oppression is worthy of our esteem." Oh, really, George? If American policy-makers are so quick to salute the resistance of the Afghan people's resistance to Soviet tyranny and oppression, how is it that America is so generous with financing Israeli tyranny and oppression of Palestinians? And if you admire resistance — Wow, George, look! Over there, in the hills, it's an Islamic resistance fighter! Did you see him, George, fighting tyranny and defending freedom? — Why when do you not admire the resistance of the Palestinians against an Israeli occupation that is financed by the United States? Why do you have to utter such hypocritical, unbelievable nonsense in the name of your people, who have always shown an inclination to defend freedom everywhere around the world, and not only in countries that have special influence on the electoral politics of the big American states?

I am not impressed by the fact that Mr. Shultz can say the word "mujahidin". I think it is a cheap, insincere piece of political showmanship that dangerously blurs the line between the dignity of the rep-

resentative of the United States abroad and the dishonour of a saloon dancer who put on a show for the highest-paying customer.

If "mujahidin" sounds good to Mr. Shultz' ear, with its obvious heightened sensitivity to tones on the Islamic end of the audio spectrum, he should practise saying the word "mujahid" a few times in the privacy of his own home, where he does not have to perform for the audience, the lobby, the cameras or the blackmailers that hover around him so frequently these days.

Say it slowly, George: "mu-q-a-wa-ma". It means "resistance" in Arabic, and it is the popular name of the Palestinian resistance that has been fighting for freedom and dignity in Palestine since the early decades of this century. Does it bother Mr. Shultz that the Palestinian resistance is also Islamic? (Zing! Ding! Bing! Wowee!) Islamic freedom fighters, huh? Shouldn't we be supporting them, George, because we think Islamic freedom fighters are the best thing since Monday night football?

"No, I'm sorry to have to tell you, Mr. President, that these Islamic freedom fighters are fighting against our friend and ally Israel, whom we finance to the tune of some \$2.5 billion a year."

The crowning shame of the duplicitous American position on Afghanistan and Palestine is the American call for the Afghanistan problem to be resolved by implementing five United Nations General Assembly resolutions that call, among other things, for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country and allowing the Afghan people to "determine their own political destiny".

How disgraceful it is to hear this from America, while America refuses to apply the exact same principles to the Palestine issue. The United Nations General Assembly has passed tens of resolutions related to the Palestine issue, but the United States consistently refuses to honour them. Why? (Psssst, George: Why?)

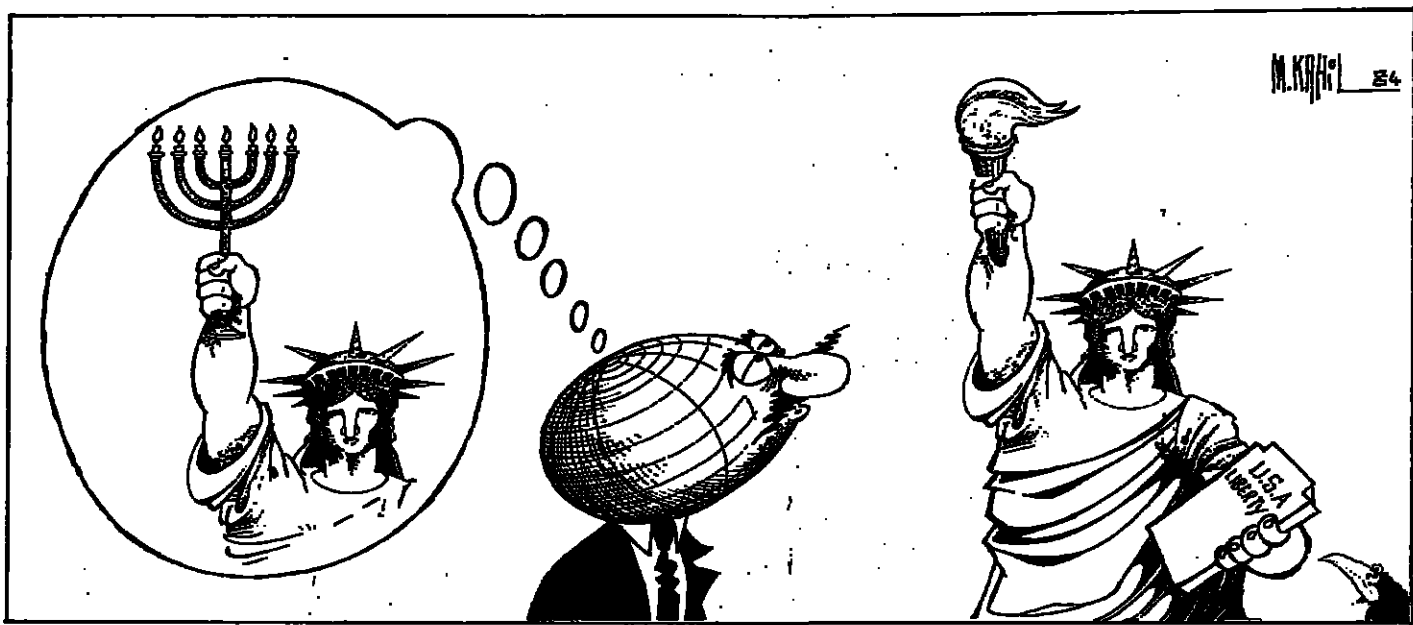
Why does America want the world to accept U.N. General Assembly resolutions as a basis for solving the Afghan prob-

blem, but does not accept, for example, U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3236 of Nov. 22, 1974, or U.N. General Assembly Resolution 194 of Dec. 11, 1948, recalled annually by the U.N. and calling for the return to Palestine of those Palestinian refugees who wish to do so? And why do the people of Afghanistan warrant "determining their own political destiny" while the Palestinians only get "self-rule" or "participation in the determination of their own future"? Are the people of Afghanistan perhaps more Islamic than the people of Palestine in the eyes of the American government, and therefore worthy of more rights? Maybe if the Palestinian resistance changed its name to the Palestinian "mujahidin" it would be granted more recognition by the fairytale spinners of Washington?

It is all, as you can see, a sordid and ignoble chapter in the political and moral history of the United States government's foreign policy. The Voice of America, reflecting the views of the United States

government, broadcast an editorial on March 21 in which it said that "freedom demands much of men — vigilance, energy, and sometimes blood... and yet, as tyrants have discovered, nothing runs so deep in the human spirit as the call to live in freedom and dignity."

That is absolutely correct, and we would accept it proudly from the American government if it were not for the sad fact that the same America that calls for freedom in Afghanistan denies the same freedom to the Palestinians; the same America that opposes tyranny in Afghanistan finances tyranny in Palestine. Yes, freedom does demand much from men, but the men of the American government have not yet displayed the most important elements that guarantee freedom — honesty and an equal application of one's principles to all people around the world who covet freedom. Until they do, their annual pronouncements on March 21 will continue to ring hollow, and will elicit only contempt and laughter from fair-minded people throughout the world.



Hart has prepared 3 'r's' to salvage U.S. foreign policy

CHICAGO — Senator Gary Hart says the foreign policy of a Hart administration would be based on three fundamental concepts: Reciprocity in relations with the Soviet Union, reliability in relations with allies, restraint in relations with the Third World. In a recent speech to the Chicago Committee on Foreign Relations, the Democratic presidential candidate spelled out his view of U.S. relations with the rest of the world in those terms. "On those three 'r's,'" he declared, "will I stake my policy and my presidency."

Following are excerpts from his speech:

Permit me to summarise the basic foreign policy approach a future Hart administration in three words: Reciprocity, reliability and restraint — more specifically, reciprocity in our relations with the Soviet Union, reliability in our relations with our friends and allies, and restraint in our relations with the Third World. On those three 'r's' will I stake my policy and my presidency.

I. Reciprocity in our relations with the Soviet Union requires not that we like each other or even trust each other. It requires each of the two superpowers to make a determined effort to live together, to settle their differences by means other than armed combat, to seek verifiable agreements that serve the mutual self-interest of both parties, to respect each other's legitimate security concerns. It calls for early and periodic meetings between the head of the Soviet Union and the president of the United States. It recognises as a fact of life that neither superpower can win an arms race or a nuclear war; and it recognises that war is on the way if we do not change course now, and that both of us have a stake in preventing it.

Let no one mistake my meaning. Reciprocity does not mean unilateral disarmament, or one-sided concessions, or the toleration of aggression. If the Soviets want an arms race, we will

secure our interests. If they seek confrontation, we will defend our rights. If they refuse to compromise, we will make no concession. But if they are willing to bargain in good faith, there is much to bargain about: a verifiable freeze and roll-back in the testing, and deployment of nuclear weapons and anti-satellite weapons; a joint crisis control centre to monitor force movements and prevent fatal miscommunications; renewed efforts to halt the spread to other countries of nuclear weapons and the plutonium from which they are made; new agreements on trade and cultural exchange; new efforts to limit the use and transfer of conventional weapons.

Under reciprocity, each side must stop the practice of putting forward propaganda purposes proposals that it knows the other will not accept. Each side must avoid the bellicose rhetoric of the last four years that has only frightened the world while making negotiations more difficult.

Reciprocity does not mean and end to U.S.-Soviet competition for friends and influence in the Third World, a political, cultural and economic competition to which I look forward with confidence. It does not mean an end to each side criticising the other's system and practices. But it does suggest that this country apply a single standard of judgment to

human rights violations, whether they occur in Moscow, Warsaw, San Salvador or Johannesburg. It does suggest weighing in the same scale the foreign bases and troop deployments, invited and uninvited, of both the superpowers and their surrogates.

II. Reliability in our relations with friends and allies requires not that we defer to their every wish or complaint but that we confer and consult on every common concern. It requires not that we publicly endorse their every course and claim but that we confine any criticism to private talks instead of embarrassing them in public.

Reliability with our friends does not mean we must uncomplainingly and supinely allow their good to take over our domestic markets and our traditional foreign markets without their opening their own markets to us. But it does mean that we meet their competition with revitalised industries of our own, not with protectionism. Reliability with our allies does not mean we abandon our deterrent strength to suit either their neutralist demonstrators or their nervous politicians. But it does mean that we maintain a posture that is steady, not trigger-happy; and that we maintain a force that is designed for deterrence and response, not a first-strike attack, a force that is tailored to our commitments, not one that is too dangerously destabilising to be re-assuring and too technical and complex to be useful.

Without friends and allies, we cannot long remain secure, politically, economically or militarily. Conversely, our friends and allies need to know that we will permit no interference with their security, that we are willing to send our for-

ces and risk our cities if theirs are in danger. To paraphrase Ben Franklin's advice to our forefathers, we in the free world must all hang together or we will all hang separately. It will be an early priority of the Hart administration to re-assess America's reliability as a dependable friend and ally.

III. Restraint in our relations with the Third World requires us to face the harsh facts of our time: The fact that not every Third World problem is America's problem for which there is an American solution; the fact that every Third World revolution is not a struggle between East and West, the fact that poverty and hunger and repression have caused many more such revolutions than Moscow and Havana combined; the fact that the United States, despite its democratic values and revolutionary heritage, has managed for decades too often to be on the side of repression and corruption and privilege in these battles, and that has inevitably been the losing side; the fact that our military or covert intervention in many of these internal struggles for local power often increases the nationalistic fervor of those opposing us and increases the opportunities for Soviet exploitation; the fact, in short, that neither our security nor the local populations' cry for liberty is usually well served by our attempts to impose our will on them.

Not all Marxist states remain Soviet pawns, as demonstrated in China and Yugoslavia. Not all governments with Soviet support remain in that orbit, as demonstrated in Egypt and Indonesia. And not all governments backed by the presence of U.S. military forces have benefited from that backing, as demonstrated in Leb-

anon and Vietnam. Restraint means the use of force as a last resort, not as the first. It means sending troops selectively, not automatically.

American restraint — on intervention, military action and covert operations — does not mean American indifference. We care about human rights and democratic values and economic development; and we can show our concern in our diplomacy and our aid programmes, in sending food and American technical assistance, in opening our markets and encouraging investment and transferring technology.

But all this is possible only if principles underlie our programmes. In this complex and unsettled world, America's foreign policy must encompass far more problems, conflicts, regions and criteria than can possibly be

coveted in one brief speech. But basic bedrock principles must guide them all. If those principles can be stated in short and simple terms that every inhabitant of this planet can understand, then we shall have made a start towards the restoration of an American foreign policy that is both respected and effective.

It is in that spirit that I offer you a policy based on three simple but far-reaching terms — old because they go back to the beginning of diplomacy, religion and civilisation — new because they contrast so starkly with the high-risk militarised unilateralism of the Reagan administration — three words: Reciprocity, reliability and restraint. They could make a world of difference. They could make a world of peace.

—U.S. Information Agency.



If the cap fits... Sen. Gary Hart tries on an Uncle Sam hat

Hectic diplomatic drive underway to rescue OAU summit

By Claude Regis
 Reuters

ABIDJAN — Hectic diplomatic efforts are under way to save a forthcoming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit from another damaging display of disunity.

Many African diplomats believe that unless swift progress is made towards ending the eight-year war in the Western Sahara between Morocco and Polisario guerrillas, the summit — tentatively scheduled to start by June in the Guinean capital of Conakry — may have to be postponed.

The alternative, they say, is a public row like the one that scuttled the 1982 OAU summit in Libya — again over Western Sah-

ara, the former Spanish territory now administered by Morocco.

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure has visited both Algeria and Morocco, the two main states concerned with the dispute, to try to ensure that the meeting will succeed in the OAU's 21st year.

This week Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, said the summit might be postponed if no solution was found to the Saharan dispute. His advice was endorsed by Peter Onu, the OAU's interim secretary-general.

Mr. Ghali was speaking in Nigeria after visiting Upper Volta and Ghana — yet another of the "pilgrims for African Unity," as one diplomat here called them.

Seldom have so many African leaders been airborne at the same time, touring the continent for top-level talks aimed at narrowing differences on the Western Sahara and other divisive issues.

Top-level travellers include Mauritania President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haideralla, Malian leader Moussa Traore and President Seyni Kountche of Niger.

The issue of who should rule Western Sahara plunged the OAU, Africa's biggest forum for political co-operation, into disarray when the Polisario guerrillas' self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) was admitted to the organisation two years ago.

The SADR is recognised as a maj-

ority of the OAU's 51 members.

Opponents of the SADR's OAU membership either back Morocco, want a negotiated settlement or say the SADR is not a state by any definition of international law.

The OAU was able to hold its 19th summit in Ethiopia last year only after the SADR pulled out "to save African unity."

But SADR officials have vowed that nothing will prevent them attending the Conakry gathering as full OAU members. Several of their supporters, headed by Upper Volta, are considering boycotting the meeting unless the SADR takes its seat, African diplomatic sources said.

But not all the SADR's backers would go ahead with this threat.

The sources said some would settle for a little progress, such as announcement of a date for a long-stalled referendum in Western Sahara to determine whether its people want independence or integration with Morocco.

A ceasefire and referendum was the blueprint for solution adopted by the OAU in 1981. The plan has been held up by haggling over the details and the OAU has since tried to break the deadlock by exhorting Morocco to hold direct talks with its guerrilla foes.

Rabat has always refused to do this, saying the Polisario are fighting a proxy war on behalf of Algeria, the guerrillas' main supporter.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Sekou Toure, a staunch Moroccan

ally, probably asked Algerian leaders to persuade the SADR to stay away a second time in exchange for a tougher resolution on direct talks between the Polisario and Morocco.

The Moroccan government's view is that direct talks would amount to de facto recognition of the SADR.

African diplomats say the OAU may convene a meeting of its Western Sahara Committee, possibly to coincide with the 21st anniversary of the founding of the OAU on May 25.

One Western diplomat specialising in OAU affairs speculated that the SADR would be invited to Conakry but would not take part in the talks.

Kampuchians fear 2nd Khmer Rouge horror

By Denis D. Gray
Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — Almost every night, Ung Pech says, he relives his past through nightmares. He dreams of faces battered to pulp by sadistic teen-age torturers. Piles of broken, skeletal prisoners lying in their own excrement. Victims, trussed up like animals, being hauled away to have their throats slit.

The screams, he said in an interview, will probably haunt him the rest of his life.

Mr. Ung Pech is a survivor of the Tuol Sleng extermination centre. The Phnom Penh government says there are seven such survivors. According to documents found at this Phnom Penh prison, known as S-21 to its keepers, at least 15,000 men, women and children were imprisoned, tortured and executed there by the Khmer Rouge for "political crimes."

Mr. Ung Pech's scars are commonplace in Kampuchea. Most survivors daily co-existed with executions, starvation and forced labour during the three years, eight months and 20 days the Khmer Rouge brutalised the country. The Phnom Penh government says 3.3 million died under the Khmer Rouge, but independent estimates tend to be lower but still astounding for a small country of seven million to eight million people.

Now, five years after their fall, when the bones of victims are still being dug up in the fields, claims by Khmer Rouge guerrillas of military triumphs have raised widespread fears that this movement

could get a second chance to implement its "utopian society" — and finish off survivors from the first holocaust.

"The people are afraid of the Khmer Rouge," admits an official in Battambang province, scene of some of the heaviest guerrilla fighting.

"If I even hear the Khmer Rouge are getting closer, I will head for the Vietnamese border," says a Phnom Penh labourer whose family was decimated in the terror.

"Nobody believes the Khmer Rouge have changed for the better," says a junior government official, who asked to remain anonymous. "You only have to listen to their radio. You can hear the same evil in their voices."

Fighting the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, who by American estimates number more than 30,000 fighters, are 160,000 Vietnamese troops, and a small Kampuchean army.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said recently Vietnamese troops would remain for as long as five to 10 years and that the destruction of the Khmer Rouge was a key factor in solving the Cambodian problem.

But despite this military promise, even small-scale Khmer Rouge attacks and other activities appear to set off intense reactions among many Kampuchians.

It is alleged that Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader, remains in the Kampuchean jungles, leading the guerrilla army. Ta Mok, one of the masterminds of the butchery, operates as a trusted lieutenant. And Khieu Samphan, ideologue

of "revolution", attends international conferences and shakes hands with world leaders.

"These photos are the guards and interrogators. Some took charge in killing the victims who were brought to this prison. All of them escaped..." reads an inscription on the walls of Tuol.

The Khmer Rouge, admitting it made a "few errors" during its years in power, claims to have changed its ways. But not many believe it. Both Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sanna, non-Communist leaders in an anti-government coalition with the Khmer Rouge, also have expressed fears of what another Khmer Rouge triumph would mean.

The backers of this three-party coalition, which include the United States, China and the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), have been pushing a plan that calls for withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces followed by general elections supervised by The United Nations.

Most Kampuchians interviewed here and in several provinces had never heard of this plan. Those who had either shrugged their shoulders, laughed or said the United Nations could never stop the Khmer Rouge.

The world body took three years to bring up the issue of Khmer Rouge atrocities and never has condemned Pol Pot's terror nor any of its architects.

The United States, Canada, Norway and other Western nations in 1978 brought the issue before the U.N. Human Rights

Commission, which described what was then occurring in Kampuchea as "the most serious (human rights violation) that has occurred anywhere in world since Nazism."

U.S. and ASEAN diplomats claim their continued contacts with the Khmer Rouge and failure to condemn them more vigorously is a reaction to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, which they also consider illegitimate.

In light of recent developments, U.S. human rights activists Hawke and other human rights activists say investigations into the holocaust have become more than just a matter of adherence to international legal principles or academic research to set the historical record straight.

Mr. Hawke, who currently works at Columbia University and has completed his third trip to Kampuchea, said that only a tiny number of Westerners have tried to seriously chart Khmer Rouge atrocities, including the executions at Tuol Sleng, where some 100,000 pages of confessions, execution schedules and other documents have been found.

Veteran United Nations official Sir Robert Jackson, who headed the Kampuchea Emergency Operation, has said in interviews that for more than 40 years the world has maintained a sensitivity to the Nazi holocaust, adding: "I'm left with a very strong impression that for some extraordinary reason 'the world' wants to forget the tragedy of Kampuchea. They just want to forget it."

Birzeit University students face daily harassment under Zionist occupation

STUDENTS AT Birzeit University (BZU), in the course of their daily life face a number of problems with the military authorities — problems that interfere with their ability to pursue normal student activities and academic study. Students problems — which we term here 'harassments' — cannot be seen in isolation from the problems of, for example, censorship or military — ordered closures, both of which have a detrimental effect on the development of BZU as an academic institution. Rather, this harassment leads weight to the view expressed by "Law in the Service of Man" (the West Bank affiliate of the "International Commission of Jurists"), that Israeli interference in higher education in the occupied territories "often seems to go beyond what can reasonably be justified on grounds of security." Following is the first part of a brief report describing the types of harassment facing the students as a normal part of their university lives; pointing out how these measures disrupt the academic progress of the students concerned.

House searches and night raids

Israeli soldiers and security forces have wide powers of entry into the homes of residents of the occupied territories. Searches of students' family homes and of their apartments are common prelude to detention and interrogation. Apart from the disruption caused by the search, students frequently complain of the loss of personal possessions, especially books, cassettes and posters taken for 'security' reasons but not included on any charge for possession of 'illegal literature.'

Such searches frequently occur at night which adds to the ordeal for the students involved. Students have complained of soldiers using menacing and abusive language while carrying out such searches, and of physical beatings, especially during their transfer to prison. The constant threat of this type of harassment contributes to an atmosphere of fear which is clearly not conducive to learning.

A further form of harassment specifically directed at the university are systematic night raids of university dormitories and student residences. Although night raids are so often used as a collective punishment for political activity by students, or even in response to peaceful rallies or cultural festivals, at other times they are used in a purely random way to harass students.

Summons

Students are frequently summoned to report to the military or the secret police in their home town or in Ramallah. No reason need be given by the authorities for this summons. For the student answering the summons it involves, at best, a loss of classroom time. More seriously, students are often obliged to spend several days waiting at the military headquarters in order to see the summoning officer who sometimes never appears. Similarly, students may be summoned to an office far away from Birzeit, and then turned away and told to come back the next day. An attorney is not permitted to be present at these interrogations.

Experience has shown that the authorities use the practice of summoning to put pressure on individuals of whom they disapprove, and to attempt to recruit informers. In some cases the summons is designed to cause the maximum disruption to students' academic careers by calling them at examination times.

Case study, seizure of IDs.

Amin Abu Ghazal, Saab Fariq Alawi and Bashir Tahar

These three students had their IDs seized when soldiers raided their house in Abu Qash on Oct. 10, 1983. No reason has been given for the night raid and no charges have resulted from it. At the time of writing (almost four months after the raid) they have still not received back their old IDs nor received permission to obtain new ones.

On Oct. 11, the students waited from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. at Ramallah Military Headquarters. On Oct. 12, they went again with a BZU staff member. They were told that their IDs were in Nablus. Their attorney contacted Nablus, but was told their IDs were not there. However, he obtained a paper from the legal adviser in Beit El, who told him that the IDs were in Nablus and would be given to the students when this paper was presented there.

On Nov. 27, the students went to Nablus and were turned away. They tried again on Nov. 28, when they were told by the responsible officer, Abu Wissa, that their IDs were in the "Civil Administration" in Ramallah. The legal adviser had already assured them that their IDs were definitely not in Ramallah.

Their lawyer went to see the legal adviser who telephoned Abu Wissa to make an appointment for the students to see him. They went on Dec. 9, only to be told by Abu Wissa that they must obtain their IDs "from the soldiers who took the IDs."

The students resolved to direct their applications through a different office. On Dec. 26, they went to the ID card office in Nablus and were told that the collective paper they had obtained from the legal adviser in Beit El was no good, and that they must obtain new individual papers from there. On Jan. 20, these papers were obtained by their lawyer. It remains to be seen whether their quest will be any more fruitful as a result of these papers.

Students summoned none are often not questioned at all, or not questioned on any topic relating to their own activity. This leads us to conclude that summoning students is a practice employed by the authorities not as a means of disrupting the academic life of BZU, or of pressuring the student movement, but because the individual is considered a "security threat."

Seizure of IDs

It is illegal for residents of the occupied territories to travel without a valid identification card.

the other hand it is clear that seizure of a student's ID represents a severe hindrance to the normal progress of his/her academic career.

Detention without charge

Palestinians detained in the West Bank and Gaza for security offences can be held for a period of 18 days without charge, and without access to a lawyer. This period can be extended at the discretion of the responsible military officer until the interrogation is completed. Inside the state of Israel suspects must be brought before a court of law within 48 hours.

In the occupied territories a request for a bail hearing, filed by a lawyer, is usually heard within the 18 day period. However there are many cases when such requests are ignored by the authorities while the suspect remains under interrogation. In a number of cases the authorities deny the existence of a detainee even when the full name is supplied by the lawyer. In other cases charges are dropped and the student released. When the authorities are contacted by a lawyer, in 87 per cent of detentions of BZU students in the academic year 1982/83 the student was released without charge. This means that the student has undergone the trauma of imprisonment and missed over two weeks of classes for no reason other than the suspicion of the authorities. Suspicion which they are not prepared to see tested in a court of law. The frequency of this type of arrest and of students' complaints that the authorities had no grounds for suspicion leads us to conclude that these measures are used to harass students and not as part of a legal investigation.

A system which strips the accused of his/her right to consult with a lawyer, to receive visitors, or to come before a court of law for an indefinite period, shows scant regard for accepted due process standards. Apologists for the legal system on the West Bank claim that the defendant can appeal to the Israeli High Court in such cases, and that the military and secret police are somehow held accountable by the Israeli Judiciary. In fact it is the discretion of the military command which is endorsed by the Israeli High Court. This discretion is in no way hampered or controlled.

Another instance of disregard of due process standards is the so-called "special law" whereby suspects are tried and convicted within days of their detention. The suspects are thus unable to contact an attorney, or if an attorney is contacted, there is insufficient time to prepare an adequate defence.

— A Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CABBU) report.

Poland looks to coal to revitalise economy

By Tony Barber
Reuters

KATOWICE, Poland — Deep below the smoky towns of southern Poland, 300,000 coal miners are engaged in a production drive which is a major part of the government's attempts to restore the economy.

Despite problems such as labour shortages, a high turnover of miners and the need to extract coal from ever lower depths, mining officials are confident Poland will maintain the revival in the industry of the last two years.

Production and exports slumped disastrously in 1981, when the conflict between the Solidarity labour movement and the Communist authorities reached its climax. Since then Poland had restored output and started to reclaim markets in the West. Under-estimated by strong competition for customers, the government has drawn up ambitious export targets for this year and the future. If fulfilled, they will provide much of the money to repay its foreign debt of \$28 billion.

Katowice, a grey and sprawling industrial city in upper Silesia on the border with Czechoslovakia, lies at the centre of the government's plans.

Katowice province contains all but one of the country's 67 mines, which last year churned out 191 million tonnes of hard coal, making Poland the world's fourth-ranking producer.

Janusz Wiecezorek, a spokesman for the Ministry of Mining and Power, told Reuters that production would settle at about 190 million tonnes for the next few years but exports were planned to rise by almost 20 per cent this year to 42 million.

In January, the latest month for which government figures are available, Poland produced 16.2 million tonnes of coal and sold 3.5 million abroad, meaning the targets were being met.

According to official statistics, non-Communist countries bought exactly half the 35.2 million tonnes of coal which Poland exported in 1983. The most important non-Communist importers were Brazil, Finland, France, West

Germany and Italy.

Poland has won back business from most Western countries which switched suppliers in 1981, when Polish exports collapsed to a mere 15 million tonnes. But two key markets — Japan and the United States — have not been regained.

Last year's sales accounted for 17 per cent of Poland's hard-currency earnings of \$5.57 billion, providing valuable funds for covering debt charges and making coal the second most important exporting industry after engineering.

Mr. Wiecezorek said part of the rise in exports this year would come from bigger sales to countries such as Morocco and India, which became customers for the first time last year. Economists said the Soviet Union, which bought 11.5 million tonnes in 1983, was also likely to step up purchases.

Mr. Wiecezorek said Poland had no intention of dumping coal below the world price to combat competition from the United States, Australia, South Africa and

other major producers.

The recovery of the coal industry from the crisis of 1981 does not mean it is trouble-free.

At the Bobrek colliery in the Katowice suburb of Bytom, where mining is a tradition dating back to the 13th century, officials told Reuters of a number of difficulties which beset the industry on a wider scale.

Bobrek's economic director, Josef Bak, said the colliery employed some 4,650 miners but had a turnover of 800 a year — a problem when young workers must be trained for three years before they are allowed to go down the pits.

Mr. Bak said many Poles from across the country were attracted to Silesia's mines by the high wages and other benefits but left the job because they found the work too arduous.

Miners can earn at least twice the average national wage of \$140 dollars, though they must be prepared to work on weekends as required. They also receive privileges such as bigger meat rations and free fuel.

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Prost wins opening Grand Prix

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost, the driver denied the world title last year by a two-point margin, won the opening Brazilian round of the 1984 Grand Prix season at Rio's Jacarepagua track Sunday.

Prost took the lead in his McLaren when Briton Derek Warwick, driving for Renault — the Frenchman's former team — dropped out on the 51st lap after building up an advantage of more than half a minute.

Keke Rosberg of Finland served notice of his intention to reg-

ain the crown he won two years ago by finishing second in his Honda-powered Williams, more than 40 seconds behind Prost.

Rosberg also came second in Brazil last year but was subsequently disqualified because his team infringed pit lane regulations.

Italian Elio de Angelis, the only other driver to complete all 61 laps, was third in a Lotus.

The new 220-litre race fuel limit claimed Frenchman Patrick Tambay as its first victim. His Renault ran out of petrol with two laps remaining but he still made sixth place.

Prost, beaten by Brazilian Nelson Piquet in the race for last year's championship, admitted he was lucky to beat Warwick whose car suffered a collapsed suspension.

"Derek was so far ahead that at the time I would have been happy with second place."

Prost briefly took the lead on the 38th lap when Austrian Niki

Lauda, who went ahead of initial pacesetter Michele Alboreto in a Ferrari on lap 12, retired his McLaren with turbocharger problems.

Prost then stopped in the pits for a tyre change which lasted more than 20 seconds during which Warwick charged ahead.

After Alboreto was passed by Lauda and Warwick the rear suspension of his car was damaged and he quit two laps later.

American Eddie Cheever filled fourth place in his Alfa Romeo one lap adrift of the front trio and Britain's Martin Brundle marked his Grand Prix debut with a splendid fifth place in his Tyrrell, the only team tackling the season without the aid of turbo power.

Veterans claim cross-country titles

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (R) — Two veterans, Portugal's Carlos Lopes and Maricica Puica of Romania, pulled off surprise victories in the men's and women's World Cross Country Championships respectively here Sunday.

Lopes, 37, took command about two-thirds into the 12-kilometre senior men's race to shake off the challenge of American Pat Porter and win in 33 minutes 25 seconds.

Puica, 34, the women's world mile record holder, overtook favourite Grete Waitz of Norway in the last 200 metres of the five-kilometre race.

It was the second world championship for both. Lopes won the men's title in 1976 and Puica the women's crown in 1982.

In the men's race, Tim Hutchings of England was second in 33:30 and Stephen Jones of Wales third in 33:32. Porter, who had won two previous races for American men at this flat course near New York City, was fourth in 33:34 after leading for more than

half the race.

Hutchings caught Porter 100 metres from the finish and Jones passed him with about 50 metres to go.

This was the first World Cross Country Championship held in the United States and more than 17,000 fans showed up on the overcast afternoon to watch Lopes steal the show from Porter and other favourites, including Australia's world marathon champion Rob de Castella, who finished 21st.

Ethiopia won their fourth straight men's team title, a record, although former individual winners Bekela Debele and Mohamed Kedir finished eighth and 16th respectively. The Ethiopian team had 134 points compared to 160 for the United States.

In the women's race, Waitz, 30, had appeared in position to win with 300 metres to go. But the last part of the race was run on the flat, smooth surface of the horse track, conditions favourable to Puica because of her expertise in the mile.

Mandlikova beats Jordan

DALLAS (R) — Third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia used a blistering serve and strong baseline game to beat fourth-seeded American Kathy Jordan in the final of the \$150,000 Dallas women's tennis tournament Sunday.

It was the fourth tournament win of the year for Mandlikova, 22, who raised her 1984 earnings to \$133,375 with the \$28,000 first prize. Jordan, 24, the world's fifth ranked player, received \$14,000.

Mandlikova, who lost to Jordan 6-0, 6-0 in Detroit last year, won 7-6, 3-6, 6-1.

"I was serving pretty good," she said afterwards. She served aces to win the third and fifth games of the final set and had a total of nine aces.

"I was trying to come in all the time and keep the pressure on Kathy and she was doing the same to me," she said.

"I just played a little better in the third set."

Martina Navratilova, the top seed, withdrew from the tournament on Tuesday due to a hamstring injury.

Saudi Arabia beats Bahrain

MUSCAT (R) — Saudi Arabia beat Bahrain 2-0 (halftime 0-0) in a Gulf soccer tournament match Monday to take third place after Iraq and Qatar in the seven-nation competition.

Fahd Al-Mijil scored for Saudi Arabia in the 68th and 90th minutes.

With seven points in hand, Saudi Arabia replaced the United Arab Emirates in third place on goal average.

The tournament is due to end on Wednesday with a decisive match between Qatar and Iraq, which each have nine points.

Other participants in the tournament are Kuwait and Oman.

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QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



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LAINING

Local, national, international

<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280</p> <p>GANDHI "Colour"</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 9:00 Additional performance Thursdays & Saturdays at 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117</p> <p>Turkey shoot Colour "Arabic Film"</p> <p>Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 25155</p> <p>THE AMATEUR (Colour) French Film</p> <p>Performances: 3:30-6 - 8:30</p>	<p>Cinema ZAHARAN Tel: 23171</p> <p>BEAUTY OF THE EAST Colour "Italian Film"</p> <p>Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema BASMAN Tel: 30126</p> <p>MAWAALI (Colour) "Indian Film"</p> <p>Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117</p> <p>1- Torch of the Days "Indian Film"</p> <p>2- STEEL FORCE "Karate" Colour</p> <p>Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198</p> <p>AMNE SAMNE "Colour" "Indian Film"</p> <p>Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>
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Duarte claims victory in Salvadorean election

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte said Monday he came top in El Salvador's presidential election, disrupted by confusion, charges of fraud and a row which ruled out an early indication of official results.

Mr. Duarte, a former president, said his party had taken 45 per cent of the vote against 27 per cent to Mr. Roberto d'Aubuisson's extreme right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) in Sunday's poll.

His claim, announced at a midnight press conference, was based on a sample of 170,000 votes and, if verified, would mean that a run-off would be necessary in April or May since none of the eight candidates reached the 50 per cent majority required for outright victory.

Procedural confusion and logistical problems, blamed partly on a power blackout caused by guer-

rilla sabotage, provoked near chaos as tens of thousands among the 2.5 million voters vainly tried to cast their compulsory ballot.

There were charges that extreme rightists were involved in coercion and ballot-stuffing, and civil war violence went on unabated.

There were chaotic scenes Sunday night as voters grappled with an elaborate system of safeguards, worked out with advice from the United States and designed to prevent fraud, long a feature of Salvadorean elections.

Taken aback by the disarray, the electoral council altered the rules to allow voters to cast ballots

at any polling station on presentation of their identity card, instead of at the station where their names were posted.

But the change was announced an hour before voting ended and many of El Salvador's 2.5 million eligible voters were believed to have failed to cast their ballots.

Officials blamed the confusion partly on a power blackout in half the country caused by guerrilla sabotage.

Left-wing guerrillas locked in a four-year-old war with the U.S.-backed government tried to disrupt the elections, which they branded a farce.

In the latest fighting Sunday, the army said it killed more than 30 guerrillas near the eastern town of San Miguel. Witnesses said 21 government troops died in heavy fighting in the northern town of Trejuquepe.

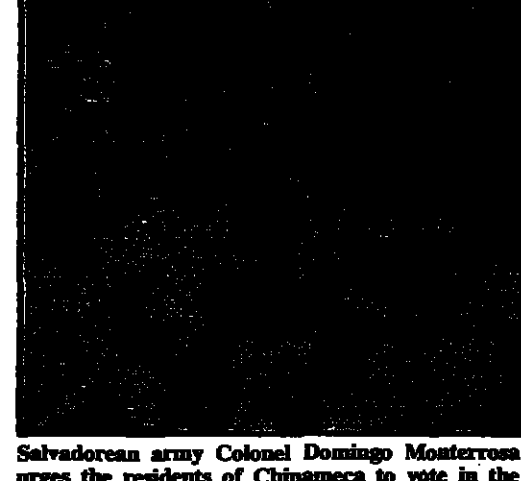
An electoral council spokesman said its chief computer consultant,

Morgan Bojorgues, had resigned in protest over suggestions that he was unreliable and favoured the extreme right wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) party of Mr. Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Six computer technicians walked out in sympathy.

The accusations were made by the Christian Democrat representative on the council and officials said the walkouts could seriously delay processing of results. Full results were not expected for at least 72 hours.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the moderate Christian Democrat Party, was tipped to win most votes ahead of his main rival Mr. d'Aubuisson. But pre-election opinion polls had predicted he would fail to obtain the 50 per cent majority necessary to become president without a run-off.



Salvadorean army Colonel Domingo Monterrosa urges the residents of Chisameca to vote in the presidential elections, after his forces fought the rebels near the town Friday. (AP wirephoto)

Kohl's party wins regional elections

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party (CDU) triumphed Sunday in state elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg, according to provisional official results.

But the biggest victory went to the radical anti-nuclear "Greens" Party which boosted its vote from five per cent to eight per cent despite predictions that bitter disputes in its national leadership would cut support.

A state returning officer announced in Stuttgart that CDU Premier Lothar Spaeth, a close confidant of Mr. Kohl, had kept his absolute majority with support of 51.9 per cent, compared with 53.4 per cent in 1980.

Opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) support remained static at 32.4 per cent.

The result appeared to be a moral victory for Mr. Kohl who has weathered a series of scandals this winter, but they do not affect the position of his centre-right

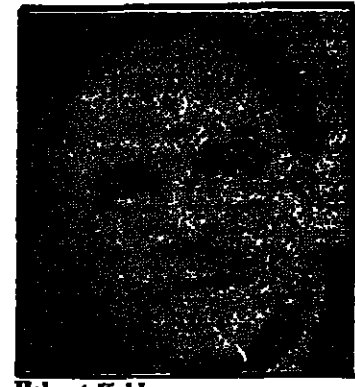
coalition in Bonn. Mr. Kohl told reporters: "It was an excellent result, bearing in mind that we have had to take harsh economic measures in recent months. It was an endorsement of our policies nationally as well as in Baden-Wuerttemberg."

But a national spokesman for the Greens, Rainer Trampert, said the result was a blow for the established parties.

"The actual victors in this election were the Greens. Our supporters have shown they can accept it when we hammer out our disputes in public and not behind closed doors. We have shown we have political stability," he said.

The Greens entered the Bonn parliament for the first time last March, but it was their election to the state parliament of Baden-Wuerttemberg in 1980 that set them on the path.

SPD chairman Willy Brandt said his party's vote was probably reduced by the turnout of 71.2 per



Helmut Kohl

cent which, by West German standards, is very low.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP) fell short of its aim of securing the balance of power and won just 7.2 per cent, a loss of 1.1 per cent.

But Premier Spaeth, widely tipped for a ministerial post in Bonn, said he would not have shared power with the FDP.

Jackson spends night with poor family

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (R) — The Reverend Jesse Jackson ended a whirlwind campaign trip through Connecticut by staying Sunday night at the home of a poor family to show "where the folks are stuck on the bottom."

He described his host, Victor Sepulveda, a disabled Puerto Rican living in a run-down New Haven neighbourhood, as "among the poor, the down-trodden, the damned and the despised."

Campaigning for Tuesday's Democratic presidential primary election in the state, Rev. Jackson heaped criticism on President Reagan and his Democratic rivals, Sen. Gary Hart and Mr. Walter Mondale.

He attacked Mr. Reagan's budget cutbacks in social programmes while accusing Sen. Hart and Mr. Mondale of giving only verbal support to civil rights and anti-war efforts.

Rev. Jackson said that when he went to jail for civil rights marches in the south, "Hart and Mondale were old enough but they were not there."

there."

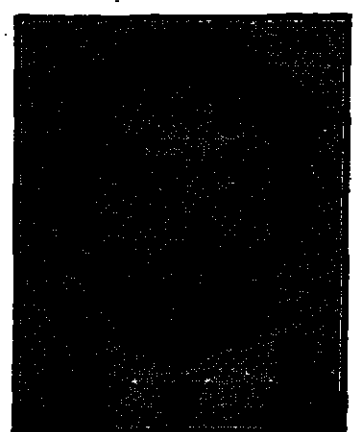
Hart wins in Montana

In Helena, A late campaign blitz paid off for Sen. Gary Hart Sunday when he won Montana's Democratic presidential caucus.

Final returns reported by state Democrats gave the Colorado senator 6,810 votes, or 49 per cent, while former Vice-President Walter Mondale received 4,929 or 35 per cent. The Rev. Jesse Jackson received 719 votes or five per cent. Uncommitted votes accounted for nine per cent of the ballots cast.

Mr. Mondale at the weekend defeated Mr. Hart in Kansas and Virginia caucuses to stay in the lead in the battle for the party's presidential nomination. But Rev. Jackson was challenging Mr. Mondale for victory in Virginia in polling due to be completed on Monday.

In the past, Montana Democrats voted in an open primary. But the state's first caucus vote Sunday required a declaration of party affiliation.



Rev. Jesse Jackson

The results will determine 19 of the state's 25 Democratic delegates to the national nominating convention in July. The party will apportion the delegates based on Sunday's voting.

Sen. Hart supporters said a late advertising blitz helped their candidate win.

General fails to appear before Aquino panel

MANILA (R) — General Fabian Ver, the Philippines Armed Forces chief, missed a scheduled appearance Monday before a commission probing the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

His lawyer told the commission: that Gen. Ver had to go suddenly to the southern Philippines over the weekend on a matter of national urgency and security. Gen. Ver was expected to be questioned about the disappearance of the common-law wife of Rolando Galman, the man that the military says killed Sen. Aquino last August 21 at Manila Airport.

Mr. Galman's 11-year-old son by his common-law wife Lina and 15-year-old step-daughter had testified that their mother left home on Jan. 29 with four men who came for her, saying she had

been summoned by the general. Gen. Ver's lawyer, Col. Balbino Diego, told reporters the testimony of the children amounted to double hearsay and the general would not comment on it.

He added that it was not Gen. Ver's intention to dodge the commission.

The panel's chief counsel, Andres Narvasa, said Gen. Ver was also needed for questioning on some substantive matters.

The commission headed by retired judge Corason Agrava has ordered a nationwide search for Lina Galman and two other missing witnesses.

Galman family lawyer Lupino Lazaro, who was to help in the search, said it was surprising 300,000 men of the armed forces had failed to find the missing women.

But Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had now authorised him to hire a private search firm. "Private agencies are asking for a down payment of 100,000 pesos (\$7,000). I don't know where the money will come from," he told Reuters.

Sen. Aquino was killed moments after he returned from exile in the United States. The military said the killer was Mr. Galman, who was shot dead by security guards seconds later.

The military has described Mr. Galman as a hired gunman and a Communist guerrilla.

Several civilian witnesses have testified that Mr. Galman could not have shot Sen. Aquino because the two were facing each other as the former senator climbed down the aircraft staircase. He was shot in the back of the head.

Talks on Hong Kong's future resume

PEKING (R) — Chinese and British officials resumed talks on Hong Kong's future Monday after a brief 10-day break amid signs that the negotiations were continuing to make progress.

Although the two sides maintained a news blackout, Western and Asian diplomats still expected some sort of preliminary announcement early this summer on the future of the colony, most of which reverts automatically to China in 1997.

Their prediction was based on the quickening pace of the discussions, previously held only at monthly intervals, the announced visit to Peking of British Foreign

Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in mid-April and recent optimistic statements by Chinese officials.

British government officials, at least in public, have consistently refused to recognise a negotiating deadline of September 1984 set by China.

Sir Geoffrey, announcing his visit to parliament last week, called for great patience and added: "We are getting on with the talks as quickly as we can, but I cannot predict precisely how long they will take."

But diplomats in Peking said they believed the two governments, aware of the anxiety the 1997 issue was causing in Hong

Kong, would be doing their best to reach agreement on at least a preliminary statement by the summer.

"I don't think they can continue much longer just saying nothing," one senior Asian diplomat said. "The vote on the Lobo motion showed the build-up of frustration in Hong Kong."

He was referring to a motion introduced in Hong Kong's Legislative Council earlier this month by local businessman Roger Lobo which said the non-elected body should have the right to debate any Sino-British settlement. It was passed unanimously.

U.S. has strong influence in El Salvador

By Robert Block
Retier

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. influence pervades every aspect of life in El Salvador, a country Washington considers a key bastion in its crusade against international Communism.

Salvadorean soldiers wear U.S. uniforms, carry U.S.-made M-16 rifles and talk to each other over U.S. military radios.

And El Salvador's citizens wear American fashions, buy American products from supermarkets and dance to American music in American-style discos.

But beneath the American veneer they are all Salvadoreans.

"The problem with the U.S. in El Salvador," said one army colonel, "is that they are trying to turn us into the United States and we are not the United States."

His remarks help to explain why the U.S. has become a target of resentment from both extremes of the political spectrum.

President Reagan decided three years ago to "draw the line" against Communism in Central America at El Salvador.

Since then the United States has

poured almost a billion dollars of aid into El Salvador, trained thousands of troops, authorized military operations and twice sponsored elections.

The far right feels Washington interferes in Salvadorean affairs, riding roughshod over national sensitivities by linking economic and military aid to conditions ranging from the holding of elections to curbing human rights abuses.

The militant left feels the U.S. is in El Salvador as part of a global conspiracy to subjugate the Third World.

The goal of U.S. assistance has been to stem a military victory by leftist guerrillas, which Washington fears would spill over to the rest of Central America.

U.S. largesse has so far prevented the collapse of El Salvador's economy and army in the face of rebel advances and has also boosted U.S. influence over domestic affairs.

A case in point was the removal of General Jose Guillermo Garcia from the post of defence minister last April.

He held the post for more than two years when, in the words of one U.S. military adviser, "he had

to go."

Press leaks in Washington said Gen. Garcia was incompetent and mismanaging the war against the rebels. Seizing the moment, Col. Sigfredo Ochoa Perez, commander of the northern Cabanas province, declared a mutiny and demanded that Gen. Garcia resign.

An agreement provided for Col. Ochoa to go to a U.S. military college and for Gen. Garcia to step down three months later.

Limits to U.S. influence

But there are limits to U.S. influence here. Washington has spent about 300 million dollars on the Salvadorean army, training roughly 10,000 of its 29,000 troops.

But many Salvadorean commanders have proved unable or unwilling to adopt the aggressive small-patrol tactics recommended by the Pentagon.

U.S. officials blame the problem on the close-knit Salvadorean officer corps and their willingness to cover each other's abuses or incompetence. Last December the army high command reshuffled some commanders in an attempt to improve the situation, but the war remains a stalemate.

According to military sources, another problem is that some two dozen U.S.-trained officer cadets eligible for promotion have yet to rise in rank.

Filipino group complains of irregularities in listing voters

MANILA (R) — Truckloads of people listed themselves as voters in several areas of Manila under different names during registration for parliamentary elections in May, a citizens watchdog group said Monday.

The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL) complained of widespread irregularities when registration started on Saturday.

NAMFREL said truckloads of people were allowed to register in several places. In some areas, blank forms already signed by election officials were handed out.

The new registration was ordered after the opposition said the old list included people who were dead or had never existed as well as "flying voters" who could vote several times.

NAMFREL Chairman Jose Concepcion told Reuters the irregularities appeared to be widespread.

The commission said it was setting up a committee to probe the allegations and sending investigators to check the reports.

"During elections supporters of aspirants usually tend to exaggerate matters," its Chairman Vicente Santiago said.

The largest opposition party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO), has said it will boycott the elections unless it is convinced they will be honest.

LONDON (AP) — After 17 years in the West, Svetlana Alliluyeva, 58-year-old daughter of the late Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, said in a newspaper interview published Sunday that she thinks there are no two nations so alike as the Americans and the Soviets.

"What I did not realise 17 years ago was how similar the two superpowers are, both in good ways and bad," she said in the interview in the London weekly the Observer.

"Now I see two nuclear powers whose ideas about each other are based on totally obsolete propaganda, on the concepts of 40 years ago. It upsets me and frightens me. And it is a question of politics, not people."

"What other countries have the same geographical range, the same blending of different cultures and nationalities? They could just come to each other and

spread not only in Manila but also in the provinces.

"The overall situation does not look good," Mr. Concepcion said, adding that flying voters were allowed to register several times in several places.

NAMFREL has been recognised by the commission on elections as a citizens watchdog body.

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"What other countries have the same geographical range, the same blending of different cultures and nationalities? They could just come to each other and

fall on each other's necks and perfectly understand each other."

Defecting to the U.S. embassy in New Delhi in March 1967, when the Soviets let her out of the country with the ashes of her second husband who was an Indian citizen, she went to live in America.

She said reports of the Gulag — the Soviet prison camp system — had been "overblown." "I don't mean that it was not true — it was all true — but since Solzhenitsyn, people think there is nothing else in Soviet Russia. I feel that Solzhenitsyn has brought more hatred into the world than understanding," she said.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, author of the Gulag Archipelago and One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich about life in the camps, was exiled as a dissident from the Soviet Union in 1974. He now lives with his family in America.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WINKLED OUT OF A TRICK

Neither vulnerable. South given with three heart deals.

<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠ QJ1073</p> <p>♥ J104</p> <p>♦ A972</p> <p>♣ Void</p>	<p>EAST</p> <p>♠ 94</p> <p>♥ K</p> <p>♦ Q865</p> <p>♣ AK9732</p>
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The bidding: South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♣ 4 ♠ 6 ♣
Pass Pass 6 ♣ Dble
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

It is not enough to have two fast tricks to defeat a slam. You also have to have a way to cash them.

After an innocuous opening bid and overall, the auction soon reached into the stratosphere. No one was sure whose hand it was. East elected to make an advance sacrifice and North decided that he would as soon play it safe by bidding on rather than doubling. East's double was to prevent partner from bidding on.

West led the king of clubs, and the defenders were

Largest volcano erupts in Hawaii

HAWAII (R) — Mauna Loa, the world's largest active volcano, erupted early Sunday for the first time in nine years. But officials said there was no threat to life or property from the lava flow. The 4,170 metres mountain has a history of brief eruptions. The last, in 1975, fizzled out in one day.

Mark Thatcher to promote sports cars in U.S.

LONDON (R) — Mark Thatcher, son of the British prime minister, has landed a £45,000 (\$65,000) a-year job promoting British Lotus sports cars in the United States. The British press, reporting Monday on Mr. Thatcher's appointment, said his move across the Atlantic could take some of the heat out of a political row over his business interests. The position, Labour Party wants to know about his role in securing big building contract in Oman.

Educating Rita wins British award

LONDON (AP) — Educating Rita, the story of a hairdresser who converts a drunken university professor, swept the British Academy Awards Sunday night, winning the best film and top honour for stars Michael Caine and Julie Walters. Ryuichi Sakamoto of Japan won the best musical score, for Merry Christmas. Mr. Law, Ben Kingsley, who won the British and American awards for his portrayal of the Indian independence leader Mohandas K. Gandhi, accepted the best foreign film award for the French-Polish movie Danton. Dustin Hoffman shared the best acting award with Caine for his portrayal of the man who would do anything to become an actor — even become an actress — in Tootsie. Jamie Lee Curtis won best supporting actress for her role in the comedy Trading Places.

Police disperse church-goers after rival choirs clash

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Police dispersed a church congregation of some 1,500 Sunday after two rival choirs argued angrily over who should sing, forcing the Catholic priest to cancel the service, church officials said Monday. Father Gilbert Modekai refused to conduct mass in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in the black township of Mbare, near Harare, because of the squabble between the two choirs, the officials said. Police were called to the church and members of the congregation were urged to go home.

Lack of chairs, tables hamper research

MOSCOW (R) — Many Soviet scientists work in overcrowded, out-dated buildings, hampering ideas to paper rather than to practice, the Communist Party daily said Sunday. In a report on scientific research institutes, Pravda said many did not have even chairs, tables and basic equipment. The prestigious Soviet Academy of Sciences housed in Moscow-based Geographical Institute in 24 basements with not enough chairs for every third geographer, while its Hydrologic Institute was in ground floors intended for a food shop, the paper said. In Soviet Moldavia, a small republic bordering on Romania, up to 70 per cent of social scientists had nowhere to carry out research, and many got lost across the country lack facilities for effective work.

Average Japanese earns \$846 a month

TOKYO (R) — Workers in Japan's industry earned an average of 191,200 (\$846) monthly last year, the Labour Ministry said Sunday. This was a 4.4 per cent increase on the previous year, the lowest rise in 15 years. The average male, aged 38, earned pre-tax 223,400 yen (\$988) while the typical female, aged 37, received 117,900 yen (\$521). In contrast, the average manager or company department head earned 494,700 yen (\$2,188) a month. Organised labour, representing one-third of the total work force, is now negotiating this year's rises and has demanded an increase of about six per cent.

مكتبة الامم